

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 3.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1856.

Number 51.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1855. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILS福德.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to meet their bills for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our forwarders to transact their business at the very lowest rates of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Terpenentine, Stilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 20. 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also;
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
Chas. L. HINTON, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. B. ROBERTS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. HAYMON, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. PUMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the small feet Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Feb 24, 1856. GEO. VOGLER. 39tf.

A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just received by
J. A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

STAGE HOUSE.

A The Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury has been appointed Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 20, 1856. 33—1y.

Boots & Shoes.
Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOORE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk. light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBERTS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**
We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.
F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 5, 1856. 30—1y.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware**, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order.
They have also on hand a large supply of
COOK-STOVES
of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.
February 19, 1856. 36—1y.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.
ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Albemarle County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. do. do.
Wm. R. Albright, do. do. do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do. do.
John Long, Randolph do. do. do.
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do. do. do.
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do. do. do.
James Webb, Orange do. do. do.
P. C. Cameron, do. do. do.
John F. Lynn, do. do. do.
Henry Whitted, do. do. do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.
(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store.)
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"—An anecdote told of Finney, "the revivalist, and a casual to the following effect:
He was holding forth in Rochester, and walking along the canal one day, came across a boatman who was swearing furiously. Finney, seeing him, he confronted him, and abruptly asked: "Sir, do you know where you are going?" "The unsuspecting man innocently replied that he was going up the canal on the boat John Sands."
"No, sir, you are not," continued Finney, "you are going to hell faster than a canal boat can convey you."
The boatman looked at him in astonishment a minute, and then returned the question: "Sir, do you know where you are going?" "No, sir, you are going into the canal." And, suiting the action to the word, took Finney in his arms and tossed him into the murky waters, where he would have drowned had not the boatman relented and fished him out.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The following is the platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention:
We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do
Resolved, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equal with those of the North to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form a State, should be left to decide for themselves whether they will be admitted into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the platform of the Democratic party.
Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous to its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, will be between the Democracy of the South, and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, outlandish political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.
Resolved, That President Pierce, by his Inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeavored himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomever may receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention, we yet feel due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are proud of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, and we respect him for his experience, his wisdom as a statesman, and his high and noble character for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended so as to extend the franchise to all white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; and that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish, and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of the Convention be politic and wise for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid to the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State may prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be altered by the Legislature and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.
Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOS. BR VGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

LETTER OF HON. G. W. JONES, OF TENNESSEE, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, April, 1856.

To my Constituents:
On Monday, December 3, 1855, the members elect to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress assembled in their hall, in the Capitol in this city. At 12 o'clock, the roll was called by the Clerk, Mr. John W. Forney; two hundred and twenty-seven members answered to their names, and proceeded to the election, *vis a voce*, of a Speaker to preside over their deliberations. The contest for the speakership was the most remarkable and protracted struggle between parties that has ever characterized the organization of a legislative body in this or any other country, in which great principles and important interests were involved, if not the peace and happiness of the people and the perpetuity of the Union.

In order the better to understand the positions of the parties to the contest, their principles and views, as showed forth by those voted for, respectively, for Speaker, it will be necessary to look to their antecedents and party associations; how and by whom the several candidates were presented, and how and by whom they were respectively supported. In order to enable you more readily to do this, I propose, as briefly as I can, to condense from the official reports the more important facts and incidents worthy of note which characterized the commencement, progress, and termination of this most extraordinary contest, that you may be enabled to comprehend and form a correct judgment of the issues involved without the labor of wading through the detailed reported proceedings.

For Speaker—Mr. Whitney, of New York, nominated Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated William A. Richardson, of Illinois, as the democratic candidate.

Mr. Knight, of Pennsylvania, nominated Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Lester, of Ohio, nominated Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio.

Mr. Bishop, of New Jersey, nominated A. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey.

Mr. DeWitt, of Massachusetts, nominated Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Politically the House was divided and subdivided into at least three parties or organizations:

The democratic party—the party of conservatism—advocating a wise progress in the science of free government within the limits of the constitution, and a conserving the great principles which lie at the foundation of our system, composed of members from all parts and every section of the Union.

The free-soil, or abolition, or republican party, now commonly called black republican party, to distinguish them from the old republican party of a later date. This party numbers, in the House over one hundred members, not one of whom lives south of Mason and Dixon's line. The basis of its organization and bonds which unite it are opposition to the southern institution of slavery, to its further extension and to the protection of the rights of Slaveholders by the United States beyond the limits of the several States where the institution exists.

At least two-thirds of the members of this party are believed to be know-nothings.

The southern or 12th-section know nothing party, composed of about thirty southern and six northern members, differ with the know-nothings of the North who have identified themselves with the black republicans on the subject of slavery, adhering to the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform adopted in June, 1855, until that platform was repudiated by the party in Philadelphia in February, but cherishing in common with them, and indeed all branches of the opposition, hostility to the democratic party, its principles, its measures, and its men.

On Saturday evening preceeding the meeting of the House a democratic caucus was held in the Capitol, at which Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, was nominated for Speaker with entire unanimity, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph, in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern, and western as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the know-nothing party; and though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens against their opponents of every description, whether the so-called support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the constitution and the Union throughout the country.

The nomination and resolution were cordially endorsed and zealously supported by those old-line whig members who equally repudiate the know nothing and black republican parties. Mr. Richardson's cordial concurrence in the

resolution, his known devotion to, and uniform support of, democratic principles, his statesmanship, ability, and experience as a public man, and entire devotion to the Union, in the estimation of his party and friends, peculiarly fitted him for the exalted station, and should have commanded the confidence and support of all truly national men. He was the friend and advocate of the compromise measures of 1850, the fugitive-slave law included, and was the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in the severe and bitter contest in the House of Representatives in 1854, which resulted in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act. In all the critical and exciting contests through which he has passed, he has never failed or faltered in the support of national measures, the right of every section, nor in co-operating with the body of the democratic party. True, he advocated the extension of the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 to the Pacific ocean, when asked for and supported by every southern man in Congress, without regard to party, with only two exceptions—"His offending hath this extent, no more."—And because he is now unwilling to admit that in such support he violated the constitution of the United States, attempts are sought to be made in some quarters to charge him with unsoundness upon the slavery question, and therefore not worthy of the confidence of the South. If such men as Wm. A. Richardson cannot be trusted and honored by the South, then, truly, we have fallen upon evil times, and but little hope remains for the safety of the Union.

It is not known that either of the other parties made a nomination before the meeting of the House. Mr. Humphrey Marshall was presented to the House as a candidate for Speaker by Mr. Whitney, a 12th-section know-nothing, and was considered the candidate of that wing of the opposition. Messrs. Banks and Campbell were members of the last Congress, and vied with each other in signaling their opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and slavery generally—each has avowed himself a member of the know-nothing order.

Mr. Pennington was also a member of the last Congress, and co-operated zealously with the anti-slavery party in their course generally, and particularly in opposing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They were severally nominated by friends sympathizing with them in views and sentiments. No one of them ever received during the contest a solitary vote from a democrat or a member living south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Of Mr. Fuller's past course little seemed to be known at the opening of the session, unless by his immediate colleagues. He was not in Congress in 1850 nor in 1854, and had no congressional record upon the subject of slavery that could be relied on as defining his position. But it has since been ascertained that he had a State political record, if not a national congressional one. It is fair to presume that that record was familiar to his colleagues who voted for him, living, as they did, in the same State.

It appears that Mr. Fuller, believing it probable that he would be a candidate for canal commissioner of Pennsylvania, on the 18th of August, 1849, addressed a letter to B. F. Saxton, from which the following is an extract:

"You state in your letter that the FREE SOILERS will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th instant. There is a pretty strong probability that I will be in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very MATERIALLY to receive a NOMINATION FROM YOUR PARTY.
"I am in favor of FREE SOIL, free speech, free labor, and free men: BEING A WILL-MOT-PROVISO MAN UP TO THE HUB, AND UTTERLY OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY!"

"The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon."
"Yours, truly,
"HENRY M. FULLER."

In this letter Mr. Fuller was very clear and explicit in defining his position as a free-soiler and an opponent of slavery extension. But should any doubt, he stands upon the record as an avowed abolitionist. During the canvass for canal commissioner in 1849 Mr. Fuller made a speech at Allegheny city, reported in the Pittsburgh Gazette, a paper in the support of Mr. Fuller, from which the following extract is taken:

"Let the people of the South talk as they please, slavery was a dark and damning stain upon their escutcheon."
"Let us say to the proud waves of slavery, as they beat against the barriers of freedom, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.' Let us give our lands free, in every sense of the word, to our citizens, and to the poor and oppressed of other nations."
"As lords of freedom, we had a duty to perform to the South. Let us do with a proper regard to our friends there, but let us INSIST ON THE EARLIEST PRACTICAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY!"

These proofs of the sentiments and principles of Mr. Fuller at the time the declarations were made are conclusive and incontrovertible, and were doubtless the true cause of his success in 1854 over that national democrat, Hendrick B. Wright, who was a zealous supporter of the Kansas bill in the last Congress.

On the first day of the session the House voted four times for Speaker. Mr. Richardson received seventy-four votes, Mr. Campbell fifty-six, Mr. Marshall thirty, Mr. Banks twenty-three, Mr. Fuller eighteen, Mr. Pennington eight, and there were some seventeen scattering.

Of the votes received by Mr. Marshall, only four—Messrs. Broom of Pennsylvania, Bayard Clark, Valk, and Whitney of New York—were from the North.

Of the eighteen votes cast for Mr. Fuller, but one—Mr. Sneed of Tennessee—was from the South; Mr. Pennington, of Tennessee, and sixteen Pennsylvanians were his supporters. Two of the Pennsylvanians proved to be 12th-section know-nothings; the other fourteen, with Mr. Pennington, subsequently joined the black republican hosts in support of Mr. Banks.

On the second day the House voted five times without any material change. On the third day six votes were had, in the course of which Mr. Campbell received eighty-one votes, Mr. Banks fell off to nine, and Mr. Marshall to six. Mr. William R. Smith, of Alabama, and Mr. Whitney, 12th-section know-nothings, received nine votes each.

Before the voting commenced on the 6th of December, Mr. Whitney said: "Before the House proceeds to vote for Speaker, I beg leave to withdraw the name of Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., as a candidate." This left the 12th-section know-nothings without a candidate before the House. During the day six votes were had—Mr. Campbell fell off to forty-six; Mr. Fuller went up to twenty-three, receiving the votes of six 12th-section know-nothings. Others of that party voted for Mr. Smith, of Alabama, and Mr. Wheeler of New York.

December 7.—Mr. Campbell again received as high as seventy-five votes; Mr. Fuller fell off to sixteen, and again receiving twenty-eight votes; the 12th-section know-nothings had not yet adopted him as their candidate; fifteen of them voted for Mr. Zollicofer, among them but one northern man.

Before the voting commenced on the twenty-fourth call of the roll, Mr. Campbell withdrew his name from the list of candidates saying: "We have now been voting for five days; twenty-three votes have been taken. I feel, through the partiality of friends, that I have received, in six of these votes, a higher number than any other candidate before the House, and in all the votes a greater number than any other candidate of the opposition to the administration. Yet, sir, it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I can perform one of three conditions: to repudiate my well known principles in reference to slavery; my views on Americanism; or in some way directly, or indirectly to make pledges with regard to the forming of committees which will amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my opinion, a fit object of public contempt. His principles in reference to slavery are indeed well known. It is not believed that he ever attempted to conceal them. His opposition to the fugitive-slave act of 1850, and to other of the compromise measures of that year; his unwavering and sleepless opposition to every proposition intended to protect the rights and interests of those owning slaves since he entered Congress; his acknowledged leadership of the free-soil anti-slavery forces in the last House of Representatives in resisting the passage of the Kansas act; the fact that he was the first choice of a large number of the black republicans of the present House for Speaker, is shown by their votes, than any other member of that party; his selection by Mr. Speaker Banks as the leader of his party in the House, by appointing him chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and his appointment, also by the Speaker, as chairman of the select Kansas-frauds investigating committee, are proofs as Holy Writ of his principles in reference to slavery, and entitle him to the rank of chief in the fanatical crusade against the rights of southern men. His declarations, in and out of the House; his outspoken avowed and advocacy of the principles of the so-called American party; his addressing large crowds of that party, in company with Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in Georgetown recently, and the Fillmore and Donelson ratification meeting in this city, in company with Mr. John J. Crittenden and others, are evidence no less clear and conclusive that he is also a know-nothing. And, as a black republican know-nothing, he is now earnestly and zealously advocating a union, co-operating, and fusion of all the elements, in opposition to the democratic party, for its overthrow. He has candidly avowed and eloquently advocated these things in black republican Congressional caucuses, recently held in the Capitol; in one of which he is reported for the New York Courier and Enquirer, by its "own correspondent," supposed to be Gen. James Watson Webb, as follows:

"Mr. CARROLL addressed the meeting in the customary forcible and original style of a southern. He had opposed the Nebraska bill, he grew through Congress, and should continue to oppose it to the bitter end," let what without the consequences. So far as his own acts could affect the result, the measure of acts could affect the result, the measure of the solemn compact involved in the Kansas

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

Compromise should reap no advantage from their iniquitous proceeding. He was anxious for a union with the American party, sincerely desirous of a coalition which should equally promote genuine Americanism and true republicanism, and defeat the administration, which he regarded as the common enemy of both, but he would not sacrifice his opposition to the Nebraska act to the extension of slavery, to attain the most brilliant political success that could be set forth.

"Mr. Campbell" substantially agreed with Senator Seward; and the policy suggested in the speeches of these two great tribunes of the people will probably form the basis of a concerted plan of operations for the "presidential campaign."

For the purpose of showing the close connection between the parties North and the anxiety manifested for their union, I take from the same correspondent the report of Mr. Senator Seward's remarks in the same caucus:

"Mr. Seward said it was not a time to stand bickering upon minor points, and to allow the leaders of the democratic party to fabricate spurious issues for the country. The real issue was, whether Kansas should be allowed or denied her rights—whether she should now be admitted as a State, or kept waiting a supplicant at the gates of the Capitol until the demagogues who assumed and desecrated the name of champions of popular rights might find it convenient to admit her. It was the duty of the republican party to bring in a bill, and to carry it through the House, for the admission of Kansas as a State, with her present constitution. This speech was received with the warmest applause, and it sketches what must be adopted as the policy of the republican and American party for the present session of Congress. It is true that we have not the control of the Senate; but while we have no power to shape the action of that body, we shall at least be able to throw upon the majority which rules it the responsibility of rejecting the just appeal of the misgoverned and oppressed population of Kansas."

After the withdrawal of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Banks received forty-nine votes that day; Mr. Pennington seventeen; Mr. Fuller twenty-eight, including nine from the South.—The 12th-section know-nothings had not yet concentrated upon and made him their candidate.

Up to the 28th vote Mr. Fuller had voted for Mr. Pennington, with one or two exceptions, and Mr. Pennington had voted for Mr. Fuller, with the exception of one vote he cast for Mr. Campbell, and one for Mr. Banks, on the first day of the session.

December 8.—On the twenty-eighth vote for Mr. Pennington, Mr. Pennington did not vote. On the twenty-ninth vote Mr. Pennington voted for Mr. Banks, and continued to support him until the close of the contest.

Mr. Fuller, finding that Mr. Pennington had left him, voted for Messrs. Sneed and Zollicoffer for several succeeding votes. About the thirty-fourth vote Mr. John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, voted for Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Fuller voted for Mr. Harrison. They continued to vote for each other for the succeeding thirty votes, until about the sixty-sixth vote. During this time Mr. Fuller reached his greatest strength—forty votes; Mr. Banks had received one hundred and five, and Mr. Richardson seventy-five.

December 19.—After the sixty-fifth vote a debate occurred, including the following:

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER said: With respect to past legislation there is an honest difference of opinion. I supported the compromise measures of 1850, and was willing to regard them a finality. I should have opposed the legislation of the last Congress; I do not endorse it now. Believing that agitation then, as agitation now, would result in no public good, and having in view the public peace and the public welfare, I am willing that the past should bury its own dead, and I desire, forgetting former offenses, to unite with my fellow-citizens everywhere in a patriotic effort to bring back the country to that state of good feeling and social harmony which once existed, and which has never been disturbed. I believe that there can be no doubt with regard to my sentiments on this subject. If there be, I am willing to stand up before this great indignation, and submit myself to the interrogatories of the grand inquisitors. [Applause.]

"Mr. SHERMAN. I desire to ask the gentleman one question, and for the purpose of information. Would you be willing to allow the institution of slavery to obtain an advantage, or be extended, by reason of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? I put the question to the gentleman with the greatest respect.

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. And I respectfully answer him, I will leave the matter to the people.

"Mr. SHERMAN. What people?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. The people who are to be immediately affected by it. If Kansas—and I wish it to be distinctly understood—presents herself for admission into the Union, I shall vote for her admission without reference to the question of slavery.

[This sentiment was greeted with clapping of hands and cries of "Good!"]

"Mr. SAGE. Would you vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. I have said that I do not seek to disturb that question. If the Missouri Compromise can be restored I would most certainly be in favor of its restoration, but in view of the difficulties which surround that question, and must defeat your efforts, I say that I am opposed to the agitation of the question.

"Mr. SAGE. I will again put the question to the gentleman, and in language that he cannot fail to understand. Would you vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, if such a proposition were presented for the decision of this House? Are you opposed to that restoration?

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. Let me answer the gentleman by saying that when that or any other question arises in this House, I shall vote according to my own conviction of right and of duty. [Applause.]

"Mr. SAGE. I should not have put the question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he had not stated that he would hold himself ready to answer all questions that might be put to him. I put the question in good faith, and I leave the country to judge of the frankness with which it has been answered.

"Mr. HENRY M. FULLER. The gentleman is at liberty to put questions to me. I am only sorry that I cannot frame my answers to suit him. What I have said is my answer, and he must be content with it."

After the debate the roll was called the sixty-sixth time, and several southern 12th-section know-nothings who had been voting for Mr. Fuller, not satisfied with his position defined by himself, when their names were called voted against him. When Mr. Walker, of Alabama, was called, he said:

"Before I cast my vote, I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULLER] the question which was propounded to him by the gentleman from the opposite side of the House, from the State of New York, [Mr. SAGE]. The question is this: Whether he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act or, to use

the language of the gentleman from New York, would he vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, with the restriction as to the line, or not, if that question were introduced?"

"Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania. I stated that if I had been a member of the last Congress, I should have voted the against territorial legislation, resist agitation, and abide by the laws as they are; and, resisting agitation, I shall vote against it."

This satisfied the southern friends of Mr. Fuller who had voted against him when their names were called, but they returned to him before the result was announced. Mr. Harrison, of Ohio and Mr. Haven, of New York, who had been for some days and many votes supporting Mr. Fuller, withdrew their support—the former entirely and latter only voted for him three times afterwards.

After Mr. Fuller had responded to the questions of Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sage, Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Mr. Clark, I desire to say, for myself and those with whom I have acted from the first day of the session, that when we came forward and voted for our colleague, [Mr. Fuller], we did it under the impression, and in the belief, that he was sound on the Kansas and Nebraska question. [Applause.] And all I desire to say now is just this, to put myself right before my constituents—that, if I had known that my colleague entertained the sentiments which he has avowed to-day, my right arm would have withered before he would have received my vote." [Applause.]

For the better understanding of the views of the supporters of Mr. Fuller, North and South, and the uncertainty of his position, read, in connexion with what has been quoted above, the remarks of his friends taken from the official reports:

"Mr. READER. I desire simply to say one word to the House. I have been casting my vote for nearly two weeks for Henry M. Fuller. I have done so under an assurance that he occupied a position which I could fully approve in reference to the question which so much divides the country, and its representatives upon this floor. When he was interrogated to-day by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. SAGE] as to whether or not he would vote to restore the Missouri restriction, I understood him to evade a direct answer to the question. Under that impression and belief, when my name was called I cast my vote for another gentleman.—In answer to the interrogatory since propounded to him by the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. WALKER, I understand him to answer distinctly that he would vote against the restoration. I, therefore, ask to change my vote to Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania. [Cheers from the galleries.]

"Mr. LANE. I desire to say to the House that in casting my vote upon this call of the roll, I did not give my vote to the individual for whom I have voted for several days prior to this time. I have been in the habit, recently, of voting for Henry M. Fuller, of whose consistency and confidence in the Philadelphia platform I have had abundant evidence, and therefore cast my vote with cheerfulness; but to-day, owing to that gentleman not answering the interrogatory which was propounded to him by the gentleman from New York [Mr. SAGE] I thought there might be some doubts as to the correctness of the evidence exhibited to me. I feel a reluctance and an unwillingness to vote for a man who is not willing to express his views upon important matters in issue; therefore, I did not vote for Henry M. Fuller. But I beg leave to say to the House that I am now perfectly satisfied that he is consistent and correct upon this question, and I therefore beg leave to change my vote, and to cast it for Henry M. Fuller. [Applause from the galleries.]

"Mr. RIVERS changed his vote to Mr. Fuller.

"Mr. BALL. I wish, before recording my vote, to say a few words in explanation of the vote I have heretofore given. After the withdrawal of my colleague [Mr. Campbell], as a candidate for the speakership, there was a difference in the political sentiments of the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. BANKS] and myself upon almost all matters of domestic policy, I cast my vote for some days for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. FULLER], upon the assurance of a colleague of his that he was right—according to my understanding of what was right—upon the Nebraska question. I did not question Mr. Fuller himself but relied upon the representations of one who was supposed to be acquainted with Mr. Fuller's views upon that subject. Some days afterwards I learned that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had given the same pledges or assurances to gentlemen from the South upon the subject. I met Mr. Fuller, and asked him in relation to the matter. I was assured that he had given no pledges or promises in any quarter. He has given us the same assurance to-day. I also called upon one or two gentlemen from the South, in whom I had confidence, and who would not deceive me—me from the Missouri delegation, and from the Tennessee delegation; they also informed me that they had no promise or pledges from Mr. Fuller. One of these gentlemen said he preferred Mr. Fuller to some other gentleman from the North merely because there was no record connected with him in connexion with the Kansas-Nebraska question. I did not particularly care about examining a man with a record down the throats of the southern opposition members, provided the man they should take was all right upon what we conceive to be the important issues of the day. I voted for him under the impression that he would vote against the admission of Kansas with a slave constitution. Like him I had been a compromiser, and I loved the finality of the Compromise of 1850. Like him, I came here, two years ago, opposed to all further agitation of the slavery question. As he said he should have done I did; I voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and I have seen no cause to regret the vote. I could vote against the same way to-morrow. I think, in the language of the resolution passed by the know-nothings in the convention at Birmingham, which has been quoted here to-day, 'that slavery ought not to receive any advantage by that violation of the pledged faith of the United States,' and by the blessing of God, it never shall by any act or vote of mine."

When the explanations were concluded and the vote announced, Mr. Banks had one hundred and six, Mr. Richardson seventy-five, Mr. Fuller thirty-four (five northern and twenty-nine southern), and there were ten scattering votes. The developments of the day disclosed the fact that black republican know-nothings of the North and the 12th-section proslavery know-nothings had been for days voting for the same candidate, each assured and confident that he embodied their peculiar principles, and that he was right, according to their understanding of what is right, respectively, upon the Nebraska-Kansas question."

"which so much divides the country and its representatives" at this time. If no one had been cheated, some were mistaken in their man.

From the 24th December to the 11th of January, 1856, some twenty votes were had, on each of which the aggregate votes given to Messrs. Banks, Pennington, Leiter, Campbell, and Bennett, all black republicans, if concentrated on the same individual, would have resulted in an election.

On the 23d of January, Mr. Richardson

informed the House that after that day his name would be unconditionally withdrawn from the canvass for the speakership. That evening a democratic caucus was held in the Capitol, which nominated Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, for the speakership, and reaffirmed the principles of the resolution adopted by the first caucus. On the one hundred and twenty-fourth vote Mr. Banks received ninety-six, Mr. Orr sixty-eight, Mr. Ricard, of Maryland, eighteen, Mr. Fuller twelve, and there were nine scattering votes.

Mr. Orr continued to receive the full party vote North and South, as Mr. Richardson had, to the withdrawal of his name on the 2d of February, after the adoption of the plurality resolution, as it is called.

On the 16th of January Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, black republican, offered the following:

"Resolved, That Lewis D. Campbell be declared the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States."

Which was defeated—yeas fifty, nays one hundred and fifty.

Among the yeas are the names of Messrs. Haven and Millward.

Among the yeas are two northern and twenty-five southern 12th-section know-nothings.

Messrs. Bayard Clark, H. Winter, Davis, Henry M. Fuller, Kennett, H. Marshall, Paine, Valk, 12th-section know-nothings failed to vote on the question. Of the one hundred and fifty who voted against the resolution, fifty-two were black republican Banks men, and had they voted for the resolution their would have been one hundred and two for, and ninety-eight against it, and Mr. Campbell would have been Speaker.

January 21.—Mr. Carille, of Virginia, 12th-section know-nothing, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, be, and is hereby declared Speaker of this House for the Thirty-fourth Congress; which was rejected—yeas forty-seven, nays one hundred and thirty-one."

The affirmative voters were nineteen democrats, including Mr. Richardson, and twenty-eight 12th-section know-nothings, including Mr. H. M. Fuller. The negative voters were forty-five democrats, eighty-five black republicans, and one 12th-section know-nothing.

It appears from the figures in this vote, if the forty-five democrats who voted in the negative had voted with the forty-seven for the resolution, that it would have been adopted by six majority. But this record was made by some twelve black republicans declining to vote when called, to offset the fair record of the 16th instant, when it was clear that Mr. Campbell would have been elected had all his party friends voted for Mr. Thorington's resolution. There were some twelve black republicans present who refused to vote, sufficient to have defeated Mr. Carille's resolution if every democrat in the House had voted for it. The fact was so stated and charged by Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in the House, and not denied or controverted.

February 1.—Mr. Ball, of Ohio, moved the following:

"Resolved, That Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, be, and is hereby declared Speaker of this House for the Thirty-fourth Congress; which was rejected—yeas one hundred and two, nays one hundred and fifteen."

On the same day Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. Aiken, a representative from South Carolina, be, and is hereby, chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Which was also rejected—yeas one hundred and three, nays one hundred ten. For the resolution, seventy-one democrats and thirty-two 12th-section know-nothings, including H. M. Fuller. Messrs. Cullen and Millward voted against the resolution, and Messrs. H. Winter Davis and A. K. Marshall are not recorded.

The vote upon this resolution inspired some of the democrats with strong hopes, amounting almost or quite to confidence, that Mr. Aiken could be elected under the plurality rule.

Saturday, February 2, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, it was

"Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker *via voce*. If, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the votes cast, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress."

There being one hundred and thirteen votes for the resolution—one hundred and four against it—it was adopted. The roll had been called one hundred and twenty-nine times. Under the resolution just adopted, the member who should receive the highest number of votes, being a majority of a quorum, on the fourth call of the roll thereafter, was to be declared elected Speaker. Under the operation of a similar resolution, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker of the House for the Thirty-first Congress in December, 1849. Before the House proceeded to vote, Mr. Orr withdrew his name from the list of candidates.

The one hundred and thirtieth vote (and first after the adoption of the plurality rule) was had, and resulted—for Banks, one hundred and two; Aiken, ninety-three; Fuller, fourteen; Campbell, four; Wells, one.

The second vote, after the adoption of the plurality rule, resulted—for Banks, one hundred and two; Aiken, ninety-three; Fuller, thirteen; Campbell, four; Wells, one.

The result of the third vote after the adoption of the plurality rule was—for Banks, one hundred and two; Aiken, ninety-two; Fuller, thirteen; Campbell, four; Wells, one.

No action had arrived. The next vote was to be the last, the decisive one which should terminate the struggle for Speaker, in which

the House had been so long engaged. The roll was called the one hundred and thirty-first time, and the fourth time after the adoption of the plurality rule, and the result announced—for Nathaniel P. Banks, one hundred and three; William Aiken, one hundred and two; Henry M. Fuller, six; Lewis D. Campbell, five; Daniel Wells, one. The agony was over—Nathaniel P. Banks, having received the highest number of votes, being more than a majority of a quorum, was, under the decree of the House. Certainly, without "repudiating his well-known principles in reference to slavery, or his views on Americanism." Whether without "in some way, directly or indirectly making pledges with regard to the forming of committees, which will amount to a sacrifice of his self-respect, and make him, in his opinion, a fit object for public contempt," has not transpired.

"Mr. Barclay (when his name was called) said: "I wish to say to the House, that during this protracted session my votes are on the record. They stand there, whether they may condemn me or otherwise. I have had no reason to change my views upon the policy which agitates the country. I have been adverse, as is well known to this House, to anything which looked like a collusion with know-nothingism. I care not whether it come from the North or South; I say I have been adverse to anything like that. I have, for the three ballots this morning, thrown my vote away; and as I yesterday voted against the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Aiken], the democratic candidate being in the field, and as he has now formally withdrawn, I now desire to know one or two things before I cast my vote upon this, the most important ballot of the session. I should like to know whether the gentleman from South Carolina stands upon the resolution passed by the democratic caucus on the first day of December last in this hall? I want to know whether he endorses that resolution? [Cries of 'I object to discussion.' 'Too late!'] I want an answer to that question before I cast my vote.

"The question comes from a wrong quarter."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I am in order. I am upon the floor; and before I cast my vote I desire to know upon what platform the gentleman from South Carolina stands, and I ask him to answer my question. I also ask him whether he has not addressed a letter to the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and whether he has made any pledges satisfactory to the southern wing of the national American party?"

"Mr. BOYCE. I object to any question being asked."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I ask the gentleman what his position is? I ask if he has not written such a letter?"

"Mr. AIKEN. I am not a candidate for the speakership. If my friends think proper to place me in that position, I shall serve them to the best of my ability."

"Mr. BARCLAY. I shall, then, withhold my vote for the present."

[NOTE.—I take occasion to say, my reference to a letter having been written to the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, or, indeed, a letter having been written at all by Mr. Aiken, was not correct.]

"I was so informed just before the final ballot came on; and hence my inquiry of the position of Mr. Aiken."

"As I have since been informed, the facts are these: The Hon. Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, propounded certain inquiries to the Hon. Mr. Aiken after the balloting under the plurality rule commenced. One of which Mr. Aiken replied in substance as follows: 'I have never said anything against that party. I have never opposed them, and have no feeling against that party.'"

"As a democrat who endorsed fully the resolution passed at the caucus referred to, I could not consent that the position of the party should be abandoned, and our candidate, the Hon. James L. Orr, laid quietly on the shelf, by a mere refusal to answer the inquiries of the gentleman from Kentucky, and especially under the circumstances referred to, I could not cast my vote for Mr. Aiken, though he is a gentleman whom I esteem very highly, without a public avowal of his position."

"Mr. Walker (when the name of Henry M. Fuller was called) said: 'I beg to announce that Mr. Henry M. Fuller has paired off,' but did not state with whom. Pairing off is when two members, in opposition to each other, mutually agree that neither will vote on a particular question, or for a specified period of time. Such arrangements are usually made when one or both the parties to the agreement wish to leave the city or are unnecessarily detained from the House by sickness or business. It is adopted that no serious injury can result to their respective parties in consequence of their absence."

Mr. Henry M. Fuller voted on the day previous against the resolution declaring Nathaniel P. Banks Speaker, and for the one declaring William Aiken Speaker. In view of these facts, it is but fair and reasonable to suppose that Mr. Fuller would vote for Mr. Aiken when the contest should be between these two gentlemen upon the vote which would inevitably result in the election of the one or the other. But such expectations were doomed to bitter disappointment. He did not vote on any one of the three votes immediately succeeding the adoption of the plurality rule, though in the House, nor is it alleged that he was then paired off. It was subsequently said that on the final vote Mr. Fuller was paired off with his colleague, Mr. Barclay.

Mr. Barclay's account of the pairing off, as I understand, is, that after he had announced his intention to withhold his "vote for the present," and during the calling of the roll, Mr. Fuller proposed to him that they pair off upon that vote; to which he assented, reserving the right, however, to vote in the event it would be decisive of the result. Nothing was said about how either would vote.

Neither had ever voted for Banks. Mr. Fuller had voted upwards of twenty times for Mr. Pennington, who had voted on the first day of the session for Mr. Banks. Mr. Barclay had uniformly voted for the democratic nominees, Messrs. Richardson and Orr. And he now says that under no circumstances would he have voted for Mr. Banks, and, had he voted between the two, he would have voted for Mr. Aiken.

The result, as announced, was—Nathaniel P. Banks one hundred and three; William Aiken, one hundred. But, when the roll had been called through on the final vote, William Aiken had received only ninety-three

votes—ten less than the number received by Mr. Banks. The fact was known through the hall. After that, but before the result was announced, Messrs. Paine, of North Carolina, Lindley, of Missouri, Ricard, Hoffman, Harris, of Maryland, William R. Smith, of Alabama, 12th-section know-nothings, and Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, democrat, who did not bear their names when called by the Clerk, or, if they did, declined to vote, at the time, severally, had their names called, when they recorded their votes for William Aiken, thus making the vote for him one hundred, as announced by the tellers—three less than the vote for Mr. Banks. On the final vote Mr. Aiken received the support of twenty-eight 12th-section know-nothings, including Mr. Alexander K. Marshall, of Kentucky, who had not voted on the adoption of Cobb's resolution on the preceding day. Of the five northern or free-State, twelfth-section, Fuller know-nothings, who voted on the day before against the resolution declaring Banks Speaker, and for the one declaring William Aiken Speaker, three—Messrs. Broom, Bayard Clark, and Whitney—voted for Henry M. Fuller and Valk—failed to vote; thus disappointing the just expectations—and sanguine hopes which their votes on the day before against Mr. Banks and for Mr. Aiken were so well calculated, if not intended, to inspire.—If these five gentlemen had voted for Mr. Aiken, it would have swelled his vote to one hundred and five—two more than Mr. Banks had received—and would have elected him, Mr. Aiken. If the six 12th-section know-nothings who voted for Mr. Fuller on the final vote, and the two—Messrs. Fuller and Valk—who did not vote, had cast their votes for Mr. Aiken, it would have given him one hundred and eight votes—one more than the united vote cast for Nathaniel P. Banks and Lewis D. Campbell. So it seems, indeed, it is clear that the six 12th-section know-nothings who threw away their votes upon Mr. Fuller, and the two who did not vote, indirectly elected Mr. Banks. I do not speak of it complacently, or to censure. They had a right to do as they did. Their responsibility is to their respective constituencies. Had they concentrated their votes upon Mr. Aiken and elected him, they would, in that event, have subjected themselves and party to the charge of having defeated Mr. Banks and the black republican know-nothing party.

Of the eighteen members who voted for Henry M. Fuller on the first and several succeeding days of the session, and who are supposed to have known their man and his principles, Messrs. Bradshaw, J. H. Campbell, Coville, Dick, Edie, Knight, Kunkel, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson, Todd, & Tyson—fifteen—when the crisis came, voted for Mr. Banks. And thus the original supporters of Mr. Fuller for the speakership are responsible for the election of Mr. Banks and the triumph of a sectional party over the only sound conservative national organization in the Union—the democratic party. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Banks by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and he was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On the 2d of February, when Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, introduced the plurality resolution, but before it was voted upon,

"Mr. RICHARDSON obtained the floor."

"The CLERK. The Clerk would suggest that no debate is in order."

"Mr. RICHARDSON. I am not going to debate, I am going to make the simple announcement to the House that I have agreed with the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. EMRIE], who had paired off with the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. FAULKNER], that when the gentlemen from Virginia returned, I would pair off with him [Mr. EMRIE] for two weeks. The gentleman from Virginia is this morning in his seat, and I shall therefore be compelled, under the agreement I have made, from this time forward to decline to vote. I could have foreseen that the important questions before the House were now about to be settled. I should have declined to have entered into any agreement by which my name would fall to appear upon the record. I regret the necessity I am under, but have felt duty to myself to state to the House the reason why my name will not appear upon the record."

His attention having been called to some newspaper comments upon the absence of his name from the record of names on the final vote, February 25—

"Mr. RICHARDSON (by unanimous consent of the House) said: desire to submit a few remarks to the House upon the same point to which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CRAIG] has just spoken. Like him, in certain portions of the country, comments have been made upon the fact that my name did not appear upon the record of the final vote for Speaker of this House. It is known here that I had paired off with Mr. Emrie, of Ohio. He had voted readily for me, Mr. Speaker, for some weeks before I had paired off with him. If both of us had voted, the result would have been the same—he would have voted for you, and I for Mr. Aiken; and I need not say that, if I had been entitled to vote, I should have voted with great pleasure for my friend, Governor Aiken, of South Carolina."

"Mr. Speaker. I need not say to you need I say to this House, that I was opposed to your election—not upon any personal grounds—for between you and me there is no reason why I should have any personal objection—but it was upon political grounds. It was upon the ground that I did not believe that your election would contribute so much to tighten the bonds which bind these States together as would the election of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. AIKEN]."

"It is well known to the House, sir, that from the first moment of this struggle to the close of the contest, I was opposed to your election. And sir, if I had reasons for that opposition which they are doubly strong, for some weeks before I met my friend from South Carolina had been placed in that chair, the section of country from which I come—the fifteen States west of the Alleghany mountains—would have had some representatives upon the Committee on Naval Affairs; that in the danger which is now impending over us, some voice would in that committee be heard in favor of increasing the navy, till our guns could protect our commerce, and take care of our interests in every ocean upon the globe. There would have been from those fifteen States more than one voice upon all Committees on Foreign Affairs to urge, by honorable means, the settlement of all difficulties between this country and Great Britain, but if our difficulties cannot be honorably settled, if we must be, then there will be a million of soldiers ready to pour out their heart's blood in defense of our honor, our rights, and our flag, beneath the flag of our whole country."

The democratic caucus which nominated William A. Richardson also nominated candidates for the other offices of the House: For Clerk, Andrew D. Banks, of Virginia; For Sergeant-at-arms, Adam J. Glosbrenner, of Pennsylvania; for Postmaster, John M. Johnson, of Virginia; for Doorkeeper, Z. W. McKnew, of Washington city; the three last having held the office for which they were respectively nominated for several years past, who discharged their duty promptly, faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the House; for Printer, Cornelius Wendell, of New York.

Monday February 4.—House met, and after the oath of office was administered to the members present by the Speaker, Mr. Valk, of New York, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Hon. William Cullom, of the State of Tennessee, be declared Clerk of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress."

Which was adopted by one hundred and twenty-five yeas for, and eighty-nine votes against it. Of the affirmative votes 98 were black republicans, and 28 were 12th-section know-nothings. If the twenty-seven 12th-section know-nothings had voted against the resolution Mr. Cullom's election would have been defeated by eighteen majority.—But Mr. Cullom was elected, and the spoils of victory secured to his party.

On the same day Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, moved the following:

"Resolved, That Adam J. Glosbrenner be declared Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress."

The opposition to resolution was not ready for action. A motion to adjourn was made and carried.

That night a black republican caucus—attended, rumor says, by some twelfth-section know-nothings—was held in the Capitol, which nominated, for Sergeant-at-arms, Rev. French S. Evans, of Washington city; for Postmaster, Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; for Doorkeeper, Nathan Darling, of New York; for Printer, Oran Follett, of Ohio.

Tuesday, February 5.—Mr. Nichols's resolution declaring Adam J. Glosbrenner Sergeant-at-arms was adopted by one hundred and three yeas for, and ninety-eight votes against it. Of the affirmative votes seventeen were twelfth-section know-nothings, all from the South; and ten black republicans, most of whom had formerly been in the Kansas-Nebraska issue and identified themselves with the new party in the contest for Speaker.

Mr. Glosbrenner had been Sergeant-at-arms for six years, and by his business qualifications and habits, courteous deportment, and obliging disposition, had made himself rather a favorite with all those with whom he had been officially associated. The Sergeant-at-arms is the officer through whom the members are paid.

Until a Speaker was elected no money could be drawn from the treasury to pay the members their mileage and daily compensation. Mr. Glosbrenner, holding over as Sergeant-at-arms of the last House until his successor should be elected, for the accommodation of the members, raised and advanced some eighty thousand dollars before the Speaker was elected.

To those acquainted with the man, and his moral worth and his official purity, the election of Mr. Glosbrenner is readily accounted for, without the slightest suspicion of the motives of the voters, or the integrity of the vote. He has ever been a democrat, and as such was elected, without the least compromise of honor or principle. His election was the defeat of the black republican nominee.

On the same day Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following:

"Resolved, That Nathan Darling, of the State of New York, is hereby declared Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives for the thirty-fourth Congress."

Which was adopted—yeas 119, nays 85. Among the affirmative votes are 21 twelfth-section know-nothings, whose votes could have rejected the resolution; but, being for the resolution, it was adopted, and the black republican caucus candidate, elected by twelfth section know-nothing votes, again securing the spoils of victory.

On the same day, on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, it was

"Resolved, That Robert Morris be, and is hereby, declared Postmaster for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States."

by 118 affirmative to 97 negative votes. Fifteen twelfth-section know-nothings voted for the resolution, and elected the black republican nominee Postmaster.—Again the spoils were secured.

Mr. Barclay, with whom it was said Mr. Fuller paired off on the final vote for Speaker, voted for Mr. Glosbrenner, the democratic nominee for Sergeant-at-arms, and against Nathan Darling and Robert Morris, black republican nominees for Doorkeeper and Postmaster, and against Mr. Cullom for Clerk. Mr. Henry M. Fuller the twelfth-section know-nothing favorite for Speaker, voted against Mr. Glosbrenner, and for Mr. Cullom, Mr. Darling, and Mr. Morris.

On the 7th of February the House proceeded to the election, *via voce*, of House printer. The first call of the roll Oran Follett received 80 votes; Cornelius Wendell, 68; Robert Farham, 18; Nathan Sergeant, 11; and 18 scattering—no election. The House continued to vote for several days without making an election. Here is the

POETICAL.

HE WILL NOT WOO AGAIN.

'Tis but a word, a careless word,
In pride and passion spoken;
But with that word the chain that bound
Two loving hearts were broken.
The hasty words have passed away;
The bitter words remain;
In vain the lady weeps and sighs;
He will not woo again.

No other love may light her path,
No other move his heart;
Yet changing seasons come and go,
And find them still apart.
Her once bright cheek is paler now;
His eyes a trace of pain;
Their eyes are sorrowful, and yet
He will not woo again.

They meet as strangers calm and cold;
As calmly, coldly part;
And none may guess that tranquil mien
Conceals a tortured heart.
To him the world hath lost its light;
For her all joys are vain;
Nor hope nor memory brings relief,
He will not woo again.

Alas, that love, long tried and warm,
Should wither in an hour!
Alas, that pride o'er human hearts
Should wield such fearful power!
Oh! weep thou not for those who die—
For them all tears are vain;
But weep o'er living hearts grown cold,
Who ne'er may love again.

LIFE'S CHANGES.—How affecting are the changes that occur within a single year; but add a few years together, and what a mighty revolution is seen, strongly indicative of the progress of time, and the certain and amazing results which it is destined to produce. Where are the children, who a few years since, were seen sporting in the streets? They are grown to manhood, and their sports have given place to the never ceasing cares and toils of life. They are heads of families, parents of other children fast ripening into maturity. Where are the men of business, who but a while ago took the lead in the various branches of human occupation? Some have been removed by death, and others, worn out with labor, or withering under the blight of time, have retired from the bustle of the world, as unequal to their former tasks, and are gracefully sinking into that oblivion which the grave, the land of forgetfulness will soon complete. Where are the old men whose heads, blossoming like the almond tree, used to whiten our assemblies, and give a venerable aspect to our devotions? The dark and silent tomb hides them all. What is the language of these affecting changes? Is it not, oh man, that thou art a pilgrim, hastening away from the earthly scene? A few years more, no other will take thy place in the house of God, in the worship, in the field, or wheresoever thou hast labored or enjoyed, and thou thyself will have gone to thine everlasting home.

SPIRITUAL OPERA.—The New York Times speaks of a young lady near Boston, not quite sixteen years of age, who is engaged in writing an opera under the influence of the spirit of Beethoven. It is said she has never been instructed in music. The Times remarks that, being under age, of course all the music will be in a minor key; and in spite of the assertion that the fair composer never took any lessons upon a musical instrument, we nevertheless think that she must be a pretty, good performer upon the lyre.

The Retort Courtious.—Voltaire and Piron were at mortal enmities, and to their great embarrassment they met one day at the country house of a mutual friend. Piron got up early, went to Voltaire's door, and wrote upon it the word "rogue." At breakfast time Voltaire advanced towards Piron, and smilingly observed:

"I thank you for showing your interest in my welfare, by leaving your card at my door this morning."

Two of the Connecticut Sharp's Rifle emigrants to Kansas, have already returned to the land of steady habits, having, seen the elephant. A third has left, with the expectation, it is said, of being "absent only for a period."

EXPIRATION.—The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, M. C. from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's hotel in Washington, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity, and provided for the education of her children.

They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck at his leg six times in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes all hungry who look at him; and when children meet him in the street, they run home crying for bread.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—A few days after the marriage of Thomas F. Meagher, the following notice appeared in the Boston (Mass.) Atlas: "Follow the example of the patriot Meagher, and rush to arms! Become at once United Irishmen! P. S.—The London Times will please copy."

FAT MEN.

Our greatest writers have been little attenuated men, stomachless, meagre, and lath-like beings who have half-spiritualized themselves by keeping matter in due subordination to mind, corporally testifying that the sword has worn out the scabbard, and that the predominant soul has "o'erinformed its tegument of clay." Look at the busts and portraits of Cicero, Demosthenes, Voltaire, Pope and a hundred others, whose minds have meagred their bodies till they became almost as ethereal as the ardent spirit they enshrine—is it not manifest that they have the true form and physiognomy of intellectual pre-eminence? Lord Byron never wrote so well as when he was macerating himself by rigid abstinence; and the most eminent of our living writers are all men of temperate living and a spare bodily habit. A corpulent intellectualist is a contradiction in terms, a palpable catachresis. One might as well talk of a leaden kite, a sedentary will o' the wisp, a pot-believed spirit, or lazy lightning. Obesity is a deadly foe to genius; in carnes and unwieldy bodies the spirit is like a little gudgeon in a large frying-pan of fat, which is either totally absorbed, or tastes of nothing but lard. Let no man attempt to write who has a protuberant stomach; let no man reckon upon immortality who cannot distinctly feel and reckon his own ribs; for the thinnest bow shoots the farthest, and the leanest horse generally wins the race. If I were a publisher, I should invariably fight shy of the "fair round belly with good capon lined," and immediately offer a handsome price to the Living Skeleton for his memoirs. They would have a run, and they would deserve it; for we may be assured that they would exhibit none of the faults pointed out in my motto. All bone, muscle and nerve, they would be doubly acceptable to a public which has lately been overwhelmed with such a mass of flesh, fat and flummery. Nothing fat ever enlightened the world; for even in the tallow candle the illumination springs from the thin wick.

In the mysterious reciprocal action of the mind upon the body, and of the body upon mind, it is impossible to say how intimately the mere quality of our food, without reference to its quantity, may affect everything we write. By the longing for some diversity of diet we may even plausibly explain the various characters of national literature. The writings of a Frenchman, habitually living upon *soupe maigre*, a *col-au vent* and an *omelette*, graced with Chablis or Champagne, will be naturally light, mercurial, playful, sparkling and frothy; while those of Englishmen, dining upon beef and plum pudding, made into a heavy quagmire with port and porter, will be of more solid texture perhaps, but gross, ponderous, grave and plethoric. By eating sour kront, the Germans have become a nation of critics; waterzooie and red herrings are legible in every line of the Dutch literature; macaroni and vermicelli have imparted their own frivolous and unsubstantial character to the writings of the Italians; while from the wild birds and wild beasts which constitute the prevalent food of the North, we may plainly deduce the singular wildness of the Scandinavian mythology and poetry. Bearing these incontrovertible facts in mind, let every author endeavor to adopt his food to the nature of his intended composition; above all, under every circumstance, attending to that golden rule of Milton, who exemplified in his works the glorious result of his own recommendation:

"Vell observe
The rule of not too much by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight."

NEW YORK SOCIETY

If Greely of the Tribune knows anything about the State of society in New York it must be deplorable indeed. He says:

"Gambling lotteries, policy playing, brothels and every form of public or social vice, were never before more active and brazen than now. And as to rampant crime and universal confusion we appeal to our police records in support of our avowal that these were never more rampant in our city than they are now. Robbery in Broadway by daylight, an average of two homicides per week, with any amount of less heinous outrages and crimes—if this is the reign of order and security, what a delightful secure and orderly place Pandemonium must be! There is not in all Europe out of Italy—we think there is not even in Italy—a city wherein life and property are less safe than in New York. These are sad facts. We wish they were something else."

Sad facts, indeed! And they must be true, because the Tribune, which is on the spot, says so.

THE CROPS.—The wheat and corn in the different counties through which the Central Railroad passes, appear to be quite thriving, though some of the farmers anticipate a bad year in respect to all crops.

TEMENDOUS FRESHET IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee papers report destructive freshets in that State. In Giles county, hogs, cattle, and sheep were drowned, bridges carried away, and much other damage done. One farmer lost two hundred head of sheep. At Lebanon the town was overflowed, and many families driven from their houses to seek shelter elsewhere. In other counties the flood was not lighter, though the destruction is not reported as so great.

A great curiosity has recently been discovered—the flute with which John Bunyan beuigled the tediousness of his captive hours. It is an unsightly affair, and looks like the leg of a stool—indeed, it is said that he manufactured it out of one; and when the turnkey, attracted by the sound of music, entered his cell to ascertain if possible the cause of the harmony, the flute was replaced in the stool, and by this means detection was avoided. I wonder if this is not the original idea of "Il Flauto Magico!"

MODEL DUN.—The Georgetown Gazette gets off the following suggestion to its subscribers, in its issue of Thursday:

All persons indebted in this office are requested to walk up, ride up, roll up, or any way so they get up, and settle immediately if not sooner. We are still prepared to furnish our paper to all who want it. We would prefer bank notes, gold dollars and silver quarters in exchange, but in the desperate language of a poverty stricken and head over heels in debt contemporary, will take grindstones, wooden nutmegs, patent wheelbarrows, shanghai chickens, patent medicines, dyestuffs, cork screws, old bacon, young "niggers," sucking pigs, rags, boxes and barrels, old clothes, sausage meat, (extract of bark preferred) post stamps, lager beer, (used in printing), grubbing hoes, pick axes, Colt's pistols (warranted not to kick), tooth brushes, tenpenny nails, pins, needles, ginger cakes, circus tickets, or any other article usually found in a country retail store. Walk up, but don't all come at once.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 13th inst., contains the following: "We learn that an extensive land slide occurred at Grand Gulf, a few days since. We imagine that it will not be many years before a great portion of that town will be in the 'deep bosom' of the river buried."

A man by the name of Andrew Keaton, inflicted several dangerous wounds on his wife, in Savannah, on the 23d inst., Rum.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.
SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Moral, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the House Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing" or "Native American" movement, the Sentinel will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEANS—not men.

The paper will be devoted to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights; advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the Sentinel will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Special care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portions of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billing-gate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—4f.

A CURIOUS CASE.

About a year and a half ago, a widow lady by the name of Smith, residing on Suffolk street in this city, drank some water from a spring at the seashore, and, as she supposed swallowed a small eel. Since then, she has been gradually getting out of health, and at length her illness became so severe and alarming that her life was thought to be in great danger. No medicine or physician could give her relief till last week. Dr. Hutton being called in, gave her a potion that, on Saturday morning, relieved her of a live eel a foot in length. The eel has been preserved in spirits, and is decidedly an ugly looking customer. The lady is greatly relieved, but thinks there is another of the "varmints" left behind.—*Lowell News.*

The Grenada, (Miss.) Republican says the shock of an earthquake was felt at that place about 6 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 5th inst.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF
FOUR HORSE POST COACHES
FROM
SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,
THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS.
CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.
No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—4f.

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most FLENDLY ASSORTMENT of
Read-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and
Furnishing Goods in General
to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as well as confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,
60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.
Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord,
" King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C.
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville,
" E. & B. Gaither, do
" W. G. James, Taylorsville,
May 13, 1856. 1y—49.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

The liberty allowed under the laws of Massachusetts, for intermarriages between the white and black races, is but rarely taken advantage of in Boston. A few days since a colored man of twenty-eight years, born in Norfolk, Virginia, was married to an Irish girl of nineteen years. Formerly such marriages were forbidden by law there, but the prohibition had no practical effect.

A deacon in Boston, who became rich in the grocery business, boasts of what he had done for temperance by mixing at least a gallon of pure water with every gallon of liquor he sold. The deacon was decidedly great upon temperance.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moore & Co.
BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept at a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. OFFICE, Raleigh, May 1st, 1856.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workman's share.
Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
M y 5 47—1ju

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McKee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—



TISBURY, MARTHA VINEYARD.
This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, cough, colds, &c., and would heartily recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. LOOMER.
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particularly for children), and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk, and with equal parts.

A HUNTING, M. D.
This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine.

A BRONSON.
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]
Tavoy, November 18, 1853.
Messrs. P. Davis & Son: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick. By various means, principally through the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand for it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle. I therefore beg you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

B. C. THOMAS.
Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:
STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory.
SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Finding to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for years.—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, without obtaining any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five or six days, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.
I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.
Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Apothecaries and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

A Sicilian prodigy is making a great noise on the continent.

He is ten years of age, and is perfectly acquainted with Greek, French, Spanish, and English, all of which languages he translates freely into Italian. You cannot puzzle him either in English, Sicilian, or Roman history; he answers correctly all questions in geography, astronomy, or natural history—will work any sum in vulgar fractions, and is well acquainted with the elements of Euclid! His name is Girardone di Muja. This is one of those splendid instances of genius which occasionally appears to startle the world.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS.
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

We, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for our cash. We have constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d. French Bedsteads, Commodes, do. d. Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Patent Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Corner Shower Baths, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church. Offers his professional services to the public.
February 28, 1856. 37—6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sized to suit purchasers.) By engaging you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are dissatisfied by the freedom qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.

Therefore, SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, in the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white male of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

WARREN WINSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.
State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State, and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and to cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 60th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
PULASKI CONFER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 39—6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The tract is North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.
GEORGE W. TILLY.
March 11, 1856.